

The SHIP
LEONIDAS,
Capt. MACKENZIE,
order for the reception
of wheat or flour. Two thou-
sand bushels, and ready to
safely from on board.
made to John Mills, jun.
Leonidas, or placed under
on said shipments will be
in bills of exchange or in
exchange—by the sub-
scribers.
Ricketts, Newton & Co.
eod
The Ship ROSE,
Of Alexandria,
McCARTY, JOHNSTON,
Master,
15 days, from New York
freight or passage, apply to
New York, or to
Ricketts, Newton & Co.
eod
S TO HIRE,
WHICH ARE—
smith, two young women,
one woman with a young
girl about 14 years old, and
a boy. For terms apply to
H. P. P.
STAFF.
TICE.
earn all persons from
of a bond given by me
1795, or 1797 to Samuel
been given by me to the
deration of a parcel of land
which land was not conveyed
the death of the said Robert
Jefferson of the widow of said
litrator.
Henry Peak.
William, 4th Jan. 1806.
said to be in the hands of
administrator of Robert's
H. P. P.
31p.
I SMITH
Ship Hetty, his assortment of
Ware,
quator, an assortment of
Plain Glass,
m to supply the orders of
customers.
of the Hetty,
ved Salt,
fe house Coal,
fe house Coal,
2aw6
IS PUBLISHED,
GRAY, Bookseller
STREET;
hly interesting WORK,
TITLED
RN SUMMER,
OR,
and the Baltic;
eden, Russia, Prussia, and
—in the year 1804.
CARR, Esq.
nger in France, &c.
s, bound and lettered.
GRAY, Fredericksburg
GAN George Town.
Received,
ing PLAYS:
ORM, or how to rule
or not to marry; Rich-
Who wants a Guinea
5, 3, 8; Venice Pro-
Penitent: 11. Bondocani
argin; First Floor, &c.
J O,
of Writing Paper,
fold low for cash.
C SALE.
ree of the Superior
held in the city of Rich-
tober 1805;
ill expose to SALE to the
on the first Monday in
ince William court day
overs, in the town of
locks, on a credit of six
OR LAND in the said
m, distant from the town
six miles, lying on the
mountain road, bounded
Powell's run. It is laid
and eighty five acres, with
on, and is a part of the
YMAN, deceased, which
to RICHARD GRAHAM,
e sold to satisfy a Mort-
oney be not paid by the
t month.
ander Henderson.
in Gibbon,
in Linton.
1. (Dec. 28.) 1804
DAILY
L SNOWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1806.

[No. 1496.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 1 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. — Also,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerfemeres,
Duffin, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Sarges, Blaficks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruffs, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesta do.
Onaburgs and Tickleburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

&c. — Also,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerfemeres,
Duffin, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Sarges, Blaficks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruffs, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesta do.
Onaburgs and Tickleburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,
The SHIP
HETTY,
Just arrived from Liverpool, and
lying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. Her inventory
may be seen and description of the Ship made
known, on application to Captain Russell, on
board or to
Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If said ship is not sold in ten or fifteen days,
she will be for freight or charter to any port in
Europe.

R. N. & Co.

January 1.

The SHIP
LEONIDA
Capt. MACKENZIE;
Now in complete order for the reception of
a cargo of tobacco, wheat or flour. Two thou-
sand bushels salt remain on board, and ready to
be delivered to purchasers from on board.
Any consignments made to John Mills, jun.
London, by the Leonidas, or placed under his
direction, advances on said shipments will be
de, if required, either in bills of exchange or in
money at the current exchange—by the sub-
scribers.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

December 31.

For Sale or Freight,
The Schooner
BETSEY,
Barthen eight hundred barrels;
Was built in eighteen hundred and
two—And is without exception the best Sch.
belonging to the port—for terms apply to
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Dec. 12.

HENRY K. MAY
Has received, per Brig. Equator, Moore, from
New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immedi-
ately applied for:
80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
35 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

20 Pipes very choice Madeira
Wine,
Imported in the Brig Active, from J. Bar-
holomew, and for sale by
R. Veitch & Co.

December 21.

Y. B. This Wine has lain a considerable time
in the West Indies.

December 21.

JUST RECEIVED,
9 boxes—containing
500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,
Entitled to drawback on exportation.
A L S O,
30 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum;
For Sale, by
John G. Ladd.

December 13.

Liverpool Salt—Afloat.

200 hhds. coarse Liverpool SALT,
On board the schooner Favourite at Lawrafon
wharf, and for sale by
Lawrafon & Fowle;

Who have also received by said schooner from
Boston,

50 bbls. New England Rum,
6 hhds. Molasses,
90 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
20 do. Fresh Chocolate,
20 casks fresh Raisins,
20 do. Best Havana Segars,
6 bales Burbon Gumbah,
30 bolts First Quality Russia Duck,
6000 lbs. Sheet Lead.

ON HAND,

30 chests Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas,
100 bolts heavy Raven's Duck, superior in qual-
ity to E. glith,
20 do. light Ravens,
40 barrels Turpentine.

A QUANTITY OF

Baltimore Bellona GUN-POWDER.

December 28.

15 hogheads } Prime retailing Molasses.
12 tierces }
20 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum
8 butts Mulcat Wine
4 half butts Constantia do.
4 pipes fine old Brazil Madeira
12 boxes French Prunes
10 hogheads } New England Rum
15 barrels }
50 barrels Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey
50 casks refined British Salt-Petre
3 tierces Allum
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
10 boxes Chocolate
Just received, and for sale, for cash or on the
usual credits.

Mandeville & Jameffon.

December 21.

Disolution of Copartnerhip.

THE Copartnerhip hitherto subsisting under
the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,
was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-
sent: All persons that are indebted to, or that
have claims on the same, are requested to come
forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the
concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-
counts are of long standing are particularly re-
quested to attend to this notice, and make
payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

OF Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

OF Baltimore.

September 18.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately

arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part

of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax

street, and daily expects an additional supply in

the United States from Liverpool.

September 23.

New Brewery.

Isaac Entwille and Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, they

have commenced Brewing, and will have

BEER ready for delivery in a few days, which he

hopes will please such as use it.

He will give the Baltimore and Phila-

delphia prices for good clean Bar-

ley.

Grain and Yeast may be had at the

Brewery.

December 20.

NEGROES TO HIRE,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

A GOOD blacksmith, two young women,

A house servants, one woman with a young

child, one young girl about 14 years old, and

one young man a laborer. For terms apply to

the Printer.

January 10.

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years

of age—Apply to the PRINTER.

November 12.

Printing, in its various branch-

es, handsomely executed at this

office.

Mandeville and Jameffon,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities.

Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump

ditto.

Jamaica,

St. Vincents, and } In hhds. &c.

N. E. Rum,

Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,

Peach and Apple Brandy,

Cogniac and Bourdeaux do.

Holland and Country Geneva,

70 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whis-

key.

Maleira,

Sherry,

Old Port,

Lisbon,

Malaga, and

Teneriffe

40 casks St. Elph Medoc Claret,

1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey,

100 casks West Schiedam Gin.

A few hogheads of choice Molasses,

Tennessee and Georgia Cotton.

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Souchong,

Hyson-Skin, and

Bohea

Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice,

Starch, Pig-bone, Soap, Mustard, Rappee and

Scotch Snuff.

SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia,

Nutmegs and Mace.

Ginger, race and ground.

Flonant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Cop-

peras, Allum and Brimstone.

Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9.

Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrap-

ping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre,

Chalk.

Mould and Dipt Candles.

British Gunpowder of various qual-

ities from F to treble battle.

October 18.

NOTICE.

THE Stock Holders in the Marine Insurance

Company, of Alexandria, are informed

that an election for fifteen Directors to manage

the affairs of the said Company for the year en-

suang, will be held at the court-house, in Alex-

andria, the 15th of next month.

By order of the Directors,

Wm. Hartthorne, President.

12th mo. 24.

Mr. Green, Fredericksburg; Mr. De-

vis, Richmond; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; are

requested to insert the above two weeks in their

respective papers.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the President and Directors

of the Little River Turnpike Company,

at the house of John Gadsby, in the town of

Alexandria, December the 4th, 1805—

Ordered, That the Stockholders in the Little

River Turnpike Company do, and they are

hereby required to pay to the Treasurer of said

Company ten dollars on each share by them re-

spectively subscribed, on the first day of Febru-

ary, 1806—and the further sum of ten dollars

on each of their shares, on the first day of May

—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of

their shares, on the first day of July—and the

further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares,

on the first day of September—and the further

sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the

first day of November next ensuing the date

hereof.

Jonah Thompson, Treasurer.

December 13.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Two boxes Irish Linen—real Cole-

raines.

50 barrels prime Pork.

Wm. HODGSON.

November 28.

Bills on Philadelphia,

At short sight,

In sums to suit purchasers, may be had if im-

mediate application is made to

Lawrafon & Fowle.

December 5.

JAMES BACON,

A his GROCERY STORE, on King Street, has, in

addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin, and

Souchong

Best Green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Maleira,

Sherry,

Old Port,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine Old Port

Cochac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whiskey,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento

Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground

Ginger, Baking Salt for table use, Pearl Barley,

Rice, Starch, Fig-bone, Soap, Mould, Dipt and

Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt Petre, Flonant

Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone,

Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best

English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars,

and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing To-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes

in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior qua-

lity, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, Da-

mijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article

in his line—the whole of which have been select-

ed with care and will be disposed of on the very

lowest terms.

December 16.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant as-

sortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths

and Calimancoes,

Bennett's patent Cords,

Do. Waistcoatings,

Silks, Moleskins, Flo-

rentines,

Imperial, clouded and

white Marilles,

Toiletries, Swandowns,

Flannels, robe Blankets,

Coatings, Plains,

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

Friday, December 20.

Debate on the motion of Dr. Logan, for leave to bring in a bill to suspend the commercial intercourse between the U. States and St. Domingo.—*Concluded.*

Gen. S. SMITH—

I am not conscious, Mr. President, that I said, (as charged by the honorable mover) that the trade to St. Domingo was the only great, the only important commerce of the United States. It was an assertion which I could not possibly have made. I did, however, consider it a branch of commerce highly important to the United States, inasmuch as that island does draw from us all its provisions of every kind. Its clothing and luxuries, that is—half a million of people are almost exclusively supplied with all their wants by the commerce and agriculture of the United States; and that good reason should be assigned before we ought to be induced to relinquish so important a branch. I did state that flour, salted beef and pork, fish, rice, and tobacco, furnished a considerable proportion of the means, with which that commerce was pursued; and that if interdicted it would have a serious operation on the prices of some of them. The gentleman from Georgia has supposed that there would be a sufficient outlet for our flour in the ports between the Texel and the Baltic. These ports, Mr. President, export wheat; I never knew a barrel of flour shipped from the United States to either of them; they are our competitors. Mr. President, we are advised by the same honorable gentleman to begin by interdicting this trade and then proceed on to those who have oppressed our commerce. This, sir, is a curious mode, to begin to interdict the trade to those against whom the United States have no cause of complaint, that we may be justified in breaking our commercial relations with those who have oppressed our trade in every quarter of the globe.

The honorable mover has said, let us look at our commerce and see how it is affected. I wish the gentleman had done us that favour; he mentioned the East Indies, but there he stopped short, and left each us to look at our commerce in our own way, without the promised benefit of his instructions, I will, Mr. President, take leave to present to the Senate, a short view of some of its branches. That to the East Indies, has been conducted in two ways; the one by exporting specie, and purchasing there with the cotton goods of the British dominions; the teas, china and nankeens of China; the sugar, coffee and pepper of the Dutch, French and native possessions; the other mode by shipping from Europe, the goods best suited for India, and reselling their proceeds in the articles already stated, with which our ships proceed to some port in Europe, or return home direct. The most beneficial part of this commerce is now interdicted by Great Britain. Her king says (and his admiralty court obeys) that the ships of the United States shall not carry on a trade in time of war to the colony of his enemies, not permitted by such enemy in time of peace. From this general rule, he has (says he) as matter of favour relaxed at different times. During the last war, he relaxed so far as to permit neutrals to carry from their own country to the colony of his enemy, and return direct to the nation of the neutral ships where he insisted that the cargo must be landed, but consented that it might be reshipped in the same or any other ship for any port in Europe or elsewhere. But he absolutely forbade us to go with our cargoes from India to any other country in Europe than Great Britain.

He has, Mr. President, since the present war withdrawn a part of that high favour; and now the ships of the United States are interdicted by Great Britain, from proceeding from Europe with goods to any part of the East Indies. Nay, it is the opinion of one of their most learned doctors of law, that it would even be dangerous for our ships to proceed from Europe to the East Indies with specie.

He has interdicted us from proceeding from his enemies colony, and from the East Indies generally even to his own ports in Europe, or from one port in the East Indies to another; he denies us the liberty of exporting the articles imported into the United States from his enemies colony in the same ships in which it was imported, (although the same be landed and the duties paid) or even in any other ship, for account of the person who was the importer. From this view it will appear, that our India trade is greatly restricted. Thus it has lost part of its importance. An impor-

tant branch of our commerce was in time of peace to Cadiz with flour, part of which flour was re-shipped by a company to Cuba; that trade ceased with the war. Great Britain blockades Cadiz, and condemns our ships that attempt to go in. We supply Cuba with flour, rice and salted meat; bringing from thence sugar, molasses, &c. &c. This trade Great Britain as yet permits (through her great benevolence) provided you go to and come from the single port of Havana; but condemns your ships if they are found coming from any other port in the island. For this pittance of trade to Havana we are at the mercy of Great Britain. She may (agreeably to her law of nations) deprive us of it at any moment, and if we can judge of what she has done, we must expect she will (without notice) cause all our ships found trading with the colony of her enemy, to be seized; her courts will condemn. Great Britain has not interdicted or molested our trade to St. Domingo. It was left for the honorable mover to propose; to deprive his country of that valuable branch of our commerce, and that he says it out of compliment to what he supposes to be the desire of France. He shows us no document to induce us to believe that nation would wish it. Judging (as I do) from what would be the interest of France, I am induced to believe that she will not be obliged to the mover. It is her interest that Great Britain should not have the benefit of the commerce of St. Domingo: If we interdict this trade, Great Britain will have the whole—she will have the monopoly which she asked, and which Desalines refused to give her; and she will then aid him against Ferrand—blockade the City of Santo Domingo by sea; while the blacks attack him by land. Gen. Ferrand may in such case soon be starved into submission. The supplying that island and drawing all her valuable products into England, will enable Great Britain to pay a handsome annual subsidy to any of the powers of Europe. The interdiction of our trade will enrich England and do no benefit to France. What effect may it produce as it respects us? Is a serious question. I fear it will create another piratical power. The Haytiens will have provisions if they are to be found on the ocean; the interdiction will be considered by them as a declaration of war, the worst of all wars—a war with a view to starve them. They will send out their vessels of war (for they have armed vessels) they will take our unarmed ships bound to Jamaica, to the Spanish Main, to Curacao, and molest your trade to Cuba; they are upon the high road of your trade from England to New Orleans—they will destroy it—you will compel them to be a maritime power, they will soon make it necessary for you to surround their island, with an armed fleet, but it will be asked of what advantage is our having the trade to the mother country, France. I have already stated that we prevent its wealth from going to her enemy—but this is not the only advantage, our ships carry to France the coffee we draw from St. Domingo, the cotton, rice, and tobacco of our country, and receive in return the wines, brandy, soap and dry goods of France, which are landed in the United States, and form a large proportion of the cargoes sent to that island. Thus then France, in truth, supplies us formerly the people of St. Domingo with its manufactures and products, to the enriching of that nation; the moment we stop that trade France would furnish no more. Great Britain will supply the whole. The Haytiens will find supplies whether we are the carriers or not; their coffee will procure them all they want; we shall be exposed to the necessity of keeping an expensive fleet.—Great Britain will be enriched and France will lose the advantage in which she now partakes. These are some of the reasons which have induced me to presume that the silence of France is owing to her knowledge of the consequences that would result from our interdicting that trade.

The gentleman ought to have informed us of the consequences that may result to our finances from this plan; had he informed himself he would. I must believe have hesitated. Sir it will take from the United States a revenue of at least two hundred thousand dollars per annum. Let gentlemen look to the report from the treasury, they will there see that our neutral position, in other words our carrying for other nations, has given a revenue of two millions per annum for three years of the last presidential term. The year 1802 being a year of peace, our revenue fell short of the average product of the other three years to that amount. St. Domingo contributed at least the sum mentioned, I think much more, towards these two millions so gained by the carrying trade.

I again beg leave to mention that we are asked to make this sacrifice without being, (so far as we know,) requested thereto, either by our own government or that of France.

After a few replicatory remarks from Dr. Logan, the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

STATE PAPER.

Transmitted by the baron De Hardeberg to M. Duroc & M. Laforest.

The king has commanded me to communicate what follows to his excellency marshal Duroc and M. Laforest, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor of the French.

His majesty is uncertain whether he ought to be more surprised at the outrages which the French armies have taken the liberty of committing in his provinces, or at the extraordinary arguments by which it is attempted at this day to justify them.—Prussia had declared her neutrality; but adhering to the last to her prior engagements all the advantages of which henceforth would be in favor of France, she made sacrifices to them, which might have endangered her dearest interests. This inviolable integrity, this connexion, which, without being in the least degree expensive to France produced to her an invaluable degree of security on many essential points; how has it been repaid? Justly jealous of that consideration which is no less due to his power than to his quality, the king has read with sensations, which he has in vain endeavored to suppress the justificatory dispatch communicated by the French ambassador to his cabinet. A justification is attempted upon the practice of the last wars, and the similarity of circumstances; as if the exceptions which were then admitted had not been founded upon positive acts, which have since been annulled by the peace; as if the emperor even took those acts into his consideration, when he took possession of the country of Hanover, of a country that had been so long placed under the protection of Prussia! but ignorance of our intentions is placed as if the intention did not exist in the nature of the transaction, as long as the contrary is not stipulated! as if the solemn protestations of the authorities of the province, and of the minister of his majesty, to his highness the elector of Bavaria, had not sufficiently made known what was by no means necessary; and that I myself with the map in my hand, in the conferences which I held with their excellencies M. Duroc, and M. Laforest, had not declared that no troops, whatever should not pass through the margraves, pointing out to them at the same time, the route of communication that Bavaria had stipulated for herself, as the only one in which the march of the troops was not likely to meet with any obstruction? It has been said, that in matters of such importance, a positive explanation should take place, as if that were a duty incumbent on the power which repudiated its defence on the faith of a principle, and not upon that which intended to subvert it. In short, a pretext is made of facts which have never had any other foundation than in false reports; and in imputing outrages to the Austrians, which they have never committed, the observation of his majesty is only directed to the contrast which their conduct offers to that of the French armies.

The king could have drawn from the contrary conclusions more unfavorable respecting the intentions of the emperor. He will confine himself to the reflection, that his imperial majesty had at least his reasons for considering the positive engagements which existed between him and Prussia, as of no importance in his eyes, under the present circumstances, and that he himself was consequently on the point of sacrificing every thing to a mere to his engagement. He considers himself at this day absolved from all obligations antecedent to the present time. Thus referred to that state of things, in which he has no other duty than that of his own safety and the maxims of common justice, the king will not be left evince that he is always animated by the same principles. To see Europe participate in peace, in which he aspires to maintain his own subjects, is his only wish; to contribute by all the means in his power, to re-establish it upon a solid basis, and to apply to this work his active mediation and his unremitting endeavours, shall be his chief duty. But impeded on every side in these his noble intentions, the king can no longer entrust to other hands than his own the care of providence for the safety of his people. Without obligations for the future, and also without assurances, he finds himself compelled to order his armies to occupy those positions which are indispensably necessary for the protection of the state. Entreatings their excellencies, M. Duroc and M. Laforest to transmit these observations to his imperial majesty, I have to assure them of my high consideration.

(Signed) HARDENBERG.

“Berlin, October 14, 1805.”

BOSTON, January 4.

IMPORTANT.

Mr. Davis, who arrived yesterday from the Vineyard, acquaints us, of the arrival there on Wednesday last, of the ship Resolution captain D. Rogers, in 43 days from Lisbon; who informed Mr. D. that previous to his sailing from Lisbon, information had been received there, by Mr. Pinckney, that our differences with Spain had been amicably adjusted; and that the court of Spain had ordered payment to be made for all the applications of ships, cargoes, freights, &c. heretofore allowed, and that all our territorial disputes with Spain are happily settled; and that the general aspect of our diplomatic concerns in that quarter, was auspicious and flattering in a high degree.—That Mr. Pinckney had sailed from Lisbon for Charleston in a Swedish ship 5 days before the Resolution sailed.

Captain Rogers also acquainted Mr. Davis, that the combined fleets had lost but five ships in the late action off Cadiz the other sixteen having drifted into the bay in a gale; and that the Spaniards were so impressed with this unexpected preservation of so many crippled vessels in that harbor, after the action, which they had despaired of ever seeing again, that they gave alkose to their joy by a general illumination; as an event which they believed a Providential interference.

DEUS AFFLAVIT.

Captain Rogers has dispatches on board for the administration, which no doubt will be sent forward by express as soon as they arrive at Cape Ann. Mr. Pinckney cannot be expected for sometime, as the vessel he was on board was a dull sailer. This paper will probably therefore convey the first intelligence to Washington of this happy termination of our casual disputes with a friendly government, whose true interests are interwoven with those of this country, and whose commercial prosperity must be our first and most sincere wish. We can only add that we have taken the utmost pains to ascertain the above mentioned particulars, and have no doubt of their being substantially correct.

NEW YORK, January 8.

Arrived.

The three masted schooner Orestes Williams, in ten days from Cape Francis and only five to the Capes of Virginia with coffee and cocoa. Sailed in company with schooner Amazon, Harvey from New York; and Beaver, Gilden, for Philadelphia. January 1, latitude 38, longitude 73 spoke a brig thirty two days from Cape Francis for Philadelphia.—Left at the Cape ship Warren Sterrett, of Baltimore bound to leeward; schooners Mediator, Graves, Luna, Bell, (three masted); Antelope Edwards, all for Baltimore in five days;—Mohawk, Quarles, of Norfolk; William Kidwell, in 7 days for Philadelphia; brig Essex, Evalitt, in five weeks for Newburyport.

At port de Paix.

Schooners Victory, Davies, for Baltimore in six days; Conquest, Odlin for Philadelphia, in Feb. and a schooner, do name not recollected. At Port-au-prince—ships Hindostan, Folger; Maria, Hussey; America and Connecticut; and the schooner John, Dickinson, all for Philadelphia in April.—A brig had just arrived from Philadelphia. At St. Marks—brig Hazard of Newburyport; schooner Nonpareil, Bishop; and Jane, Durkney, both of Baltimore. The schooner Mohawk, Quarles of Norfolk unfortunately fell into the hands of Indigene merchants, by rotation, and would not make any other arrangement, but taking her cargo into store to be out and charge the usual commission.—Captain Quarles then delivered one thousand and dollars, saying he would deliver more when those were sold, and paid. He immediately applied to the governor, who sent an armed force was sent on board the schooner and the cargo taken out.—On the 20th Dec. a ship, brig and a schooner, passed by the Cape, to leeward, supposed to be the ship Three Sisters, as the brig and schooner sailed with her, from Philadelphia, and all apparently armed.

NORFOLK, January 6.

Captain Gordon, who arrived here on Saturday in the ship Highland Mary in 35 days from Bordeaux, has favored us with the Moniteur, and other Paris papers to the 20th November, and the Bordeaux papers to the 26th of the same month.

The intelligence which they contain is of the highest importance to the political world, and so astonishing, that it is difficult to believe that we are relating facts.

The event which first attracts our attention, is the rapid advance of the French

and Army to near Vienna. receive by any of the papers of the ved, that the emperor of the ally entered Vienna, but he new leagues of that capital, to oppose him. In fact he entry, in order to adjust some, and to make it more solemn. It will appear increased empire should be over weeks, and without one battle ancient valor of the nation v

The public are already in the operations of the French the capitulation of Ulm. Imme that event the grand army ward for the capital of the Aust resistance which it experienced in the bulletins of the a shall hereafter notice. Th not have been considerable, the ance of the French, affords coeidence. The battles which more resemble, a war of skir more, than battles which were the fate of a mighty empire.

From the accounts published French bulletins, it appears that og and defeating their enemy. The modern Caesar, vict of the ancient, say veni, vid Austrian cabinet appears no less ed, than the armies are disma emperor of Austria abandoned on the approach of the French, to Bohemia. We cannot in the ist the insertion of an anecdote parte, well known in the diplom at Paris, and related to us by of veracity from France. Some summer, Bonaparte in speaking rian minister observed. “Y wants war, does he? tell him that if he obliges me to go to sleep in his bed before Christm he will perform his promise the tails sufficiently prove.

In Italy the French arms ha instance been attended with the archduke Charles, has con Mayence like a soldier, and obl perior enemy to purchase at so the victories which he has gaine pears to be the determination rian and Russian generals to t their forces in Bohemia; the A anio army has retreated into th

The king of Prussia notwith the sanguine hopes entertained of ing a member of the confederat to his neutrality, or rather co partiality for France, and his ble banished of Austria. Every may imagine has been mad him from his system. The Russia arrived at Berlin the 2 ber, where he was received mark of distinction suitable a rank, but the main object of does not appear probable, wi plished.

Notwithstanding the success she is raising another formidable 200,000 men to follow the gra ther to second its operations, an army of reserve in case of

France has concluded a trea king of Naples and two Sicilie is stipulated; that France w her troops from the estates provided he will not permit the combined powers to pass dominions, we shall publish our next. In her finances, R ences great embarrassment, subject we refer our readers in this days paper. In addi the Great Banking house of R suspended its payments.

The English grand expedi rived at Cuxhaven, the Fre treat it with derision, nor fro aspect of affairs does it app that it will be able to render services to the cause of the al In several of the Paris an German Journals, a contine supposed to be certain and in will be observed that the En French, was to proceed short to hold a general congress fo it is confidently asserted those journals, that the emp itia and Russia have made ov emperor of the French, thro tion of Prussia.

With England France seen to prosecute the war with v dy has she commenced the another camp at Boulogne, e part of the imperial gua arrived. Bonaparte it is sa end his Christmas in V Easter in London, while w is punctual in most of his

Grand Army to near Vienna. We do not perceive by any of the papers we have received, that the emperor of the French had actually entered Vienna, but he was within a few leagues of that capital, and no one any to oppose him. In fact he only delayed his entry, in order to adjust some ceremonial, and to make it more solemn and imposing. It will appear incredible that a mighty empire should be overthrown in six weeks, and without one battle in which the ancient valor of the nation was displayed. The public are already in possession of the operations of the French army up to the capitulation of Ulm. Immediately after that event the grand army pressed forward for the capital of the Austrian empire. The resistance which it experienced is detailed in the bulletins of the army which we shall hereafter notice. That it could not have been considerable, the rapid advance of the French, affords conclusive evidence. The battles which were fought, more resemble, a war of skirmishing, for posts, than battles which were to determine the fate of a mighty empire.

From the accounts published in the French bulletins, it appears that the meeting and defeating their enemy were the game. The modern Caesar, may to imitation of the ancient, say *veni, vidi, vici*! the Austrian cabinet appears no less confounded, than the armies are dismayed. The emperor of Austria abandoned his capital on the approach of the French, and retired to Bohemia. We cannot in this place resist the insertion of an anecdote of Bonaparte, well known in the diplomatic circles at Paris, and related to us by a gentleman of veracity from France. Some time last summer, Bonaparte in speaking to the Austrian minister observed, "Your master wants war, does he? tell him from me, that if he obliges me to go to war I will sleep in his bed before Christmas." That he will perform his promise the present details sufficiently prove.

In Italy the French arms have in every instance been attended with success, but the archduke Charles, has contended with Marengo like a soldier, and obliged his superior enemy to purchase at some expense the victories which he has gained. It appears to be the determination of the Austrian and Russian generals to concentrate all their forces in Bohemia; the Austro-Russian army has retreated into that kingdom.

The king of Prussia notwithstanding all the sanguine hopes entertained of his becoming a member of the confederacy, adheres to his neutrality, or rather continues his partiality for France, and his unconquerable hatred of Austria. Every exertion we may imagine has been made to detach him from his system. The emperor of Russia arrived at Berlin the 25th of October, where he was received with every mark of distinction suitable to his exalted rank, but the main object of his visit, it does not appear probable, will be accomplished.

Notwithstanding the successes of France, she is raising another formidable army of 200,000 men to follow the grand army either to second its operations, or to act as an army of reserve in case of need.

France has concluded a treaty with the king of Naples and two Sicilies, by which it is stipulated, that France will withdraw her troops from the estates of that king, provided he will not permit the forces of the combined powers to pass through his dominions, we shall publish this treaty in our next. In her finances, France experiences great embarrassment, upon which subject we refer our readers to an article in this days paper. In addition to which the Great Banking House of Recamier, has suspended its payments.

The English grand expedition had arrived at Cuxhaven, the French appear to treat it with derision, nor from the present aspect of affairs does it appear probable that it will be able to render any important services to the cause of the allies.

In several of the Paris and some of the German Journals, a *continental peace* is supposed to be certain and immediate. It will be observed that the Emperor of the French, was to proceed shortly to Munich, to hold a general congress for that purpose—it is confidently asserted in some of those journals, that the emperors of Austria and Russia have made overtures to the emperor of the French, through the mediation of Prussia.

With England France seems determined to prosecute the war with vigour. Already she has commenced the formation of another camp at Boulogne, to which place a part of the imperial guard had actually arrived. Bonaparte it is said, as he passed the Rhine, observed that he would spend his Christmas in Vienna, and his Easter in London, while we admit that he is punctual in most of his promises, we

will venture to predict that he will not keep this.

The defeat of the combined fleet was known in France; the Monitor preserved a sullen silence, while two of the minor journals ventured to notice the action in these words:

"Authentic letters from Madrid asserting in a positive manner, that admiral Nelson died of the wound he received in the engagement of the 21st of Oct. four English captains as well as a great number of officers of every rank, lost their lives in it; it is a fact now clearly ascertained, that admiral Collingwood has not been able to capture a single ship of the combined fleet, which were dispersed by the storm. The death of admiral Nelson, alone is an undoubted defeat for the English navy!"

Except this very veracious account, there is not one word of this memorable combat in the Paris papers. An account had been received at Bordeaux, which, when at leisure, we will publish for the amusement of our readers; the summary of the loss of the British, according to this account, is 5 sunk, 1 blown up and 3 drove on shore. The Prince of Wales, of 98 guns, which was not in the action, is among those sunk, and admiral Bickerton, who was not in the action, is said to be killed, and this account adds, "is according to admiral Collingwood's statement."

From these circumstances our readers will naturally make some allowance, for other accounts. But after a large allowance, there is enough to prove the complete discomfiture of the allies.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.
MONDAY, JANUARY 13.
COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, January 10.

From the continued closing of the Doors of the House of Representatives, we may soon expect some important information. Every day of the present week, and one in that preceding, the Galleries have been cleared of Strangers, a short time, after the House was called to order. Three successive days, the deliberations of that body have been in secret, on the motion of Mr. J. Randolph; once at the instance of Mr. Findley, another time of Mr. Thomas, and this day on motion of Mr. Darby, of (New Jersey.)

Nothing has however yet transpired, though various conjectures are formed, and some of them no doubt well founded. Some think that the outrages committed upon our citizens in Louisiana alone, occupy the time taken up in these secret deliberations, while others believe, that the aggressions committed on our trade by England. The construction of that power on the rights of neutrals, and their impelsment of our seamen, is the greatest grievance. A rupture somewhere is decreed by those who are not in the secret; but it is to be hoped, that it will not be with the latter power, at any rate, until we are absolutely denied redress.

On the other hand they immediately call for one hundred thousand Militia, to be armed and ready for service, together with the resolution, to call upon the Secretary of War for the number of fire arms, fit for service belonging to the United States, with the places where they are deposited, in order to believe, that an immediate blow is to be struck.

The Senate too of late close their doors oftener than usual, and sometimes, it is conjectured when they are not upon official business.

Proceedings of Congress
Taken for the "ALEXANDRIA DAILY ADVERTISER."

NINTH CONGRESS,
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
FRIDAY, January 10.

The Speaker asked the house whether he should read the engrossed 89th article of the rules and regulations of the army, which being read and approved, the question was then put, "Shall this bill pass?" On a division there were in the affirmative 58: Negative 11.

Mr. Speaker thereupon observed, that all the members had not voted, and calling those from behind the bar to their places, the question was again put, when there appeared, Affirmative 65: Negative 11.

The bill then passed, and was sent to the senate for their concurrence.

Mr. Thomas presented a petition, accompanying a resolution of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, respecting the postage of printed papers.

Mr. Leib opposed the reading, and observed that it was addressed to the postmaster-general.

Mr. Thomas replied, that when the petition was read it will be found to come within the rule of the house, and a subject for their consideration.

The petition was then read, which stated that the conveyance by mail of printed sheets was restricted to newspapers and pamphlets. Thus, even the journals of the proceedings of their state assemblies or courts, must pay in proportion to letters. It goes to praying for an abatement of all printed paper, &c. Referred to the committee of post offices and post roads.

Mr. Holmes presented the petition of the Common Council of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, signed by Henry Rose, their chairman, praying that a warehouse may be erected, at the expense of government, for the reception of goods under quarantine, and also a house for the reception of the sick, while they remain under the quarantine laws, on Jones's point.

Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Thomas presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of New Hampshire, for a post office and post road;

Referred to the committee on that business.

Report favorable to the petition of Saml. Beebe.

Mr. Stanton presented a petition from Rhode Island, we could not hear the nature of it, and the reading being moved to be dispensed with, we are compelled to delay giving the parties names until the journal of the house is printed. The doors at half past 11, were again this day closed upon motion of Mr. Darby, of New Jersey, and the house continued on such business until 4 o'clock.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow.

SHIP NEWS.
Port of Alexandria.

Arrived on Saturday, schooner Harmony, Roberts, from New York; Salt-J. Tucker.

Brig Columbia, McCobb, Barbadoes; ballast-R. Veitch & co. and James Payton. Yesterday, schooner Traveller, Boston--Molasses--Faxon, Metcalf, & co.

Brig Friendship from Boston, is below.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

The 3d. Loaf to weigh 15 ounces.
JOHN LONGDEN, C. M.
January 13.

The Dancing Assemblies will commence on Thursday, the 16th instant.

I HAVE RECEIVED
A quantity of
Well flavored GIN, in pipes, and
RYE-WHISKEY, in barrels;
Which I will sell low for cash or bills at short sight.

William Dunlap.
Water, between King and Prince streets.
January 13. c38

STOP THE THIEF.

On Thursday night last, was taken out of my stable, about 7 or 8 o'clock,
A BAY MARE,
Four years old next spring, about 14. 12 hands high, rough shod before, a clip on the end of her nose rubbed with the wagon gear, and I think one of her hind feet white, large ears. I will give Five Dollars for the Mare if taken ten miles from home, ten if twenty, or twenty for the mare and thief, if convicted so as to be brought to condign punishment, and all reasonable expences if taken at a greater distance.

JOHN BALL, SEN.
Alexandria County, Dist. Col.
January 13. d6t

LOST.
A well finished Key, about 6 inches long, the finder will receive one dollar reward on leaving it with the
Printer.
Jan. 13 d3t.

HUGH SMITH
Has just received per ship Hetty, his assortment of
Queens Ware,
And by the brig Equator, an assortment of
Cut and Plain Glafs,
Which will enable him to supply the orders of his customers.

On board of the Hetty,
5000 bushels Stoved Salt,
3500 do. coarse house Coal,
130 do. coarse house Coal,
Dec. 13. 2w6w

For Norfolk or Richmond,
The Sch'r. JOHN.
GEORGE RUSSELL, Master.
Will sail on Tuesday next. For freight or passage, apply to the
Master, on board.

London Particular } MADEIRA Wines,
London & } in pipes, half pipes,
New-York } Market } and quarter casks,
Just received, and for Sale, by
Henry K. May.
January 13. d1w

District of Columbia, to wit:
WHEREAS William Wiggins hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors, within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the prison rules of Alexandria county at the suit of Andrew Schulfield, and being unable to discharge the said claim, with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, or mixed: Notice is therefore given to the creditors of the said William Wiggins, that on Saturday the 18th instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said William Wiggins, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary.

By order of the hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, this 13th day of January, 1806.

G. Deneale, c. c.
January 13. d

District of Columbia, to wit:
WHEREAS George N. Lyles hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors, within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail of Alexandria county, at the suit of Cuthbert Powell, and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, or mixed: Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of the said George N. Lyles, that on Saturday the 18th instant, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said George N. Lyles, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary.

By order of the hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, this 13th day of January, 1806.

G. Deneale, c. c.
Jan. 13. d

A REMARKABLE COW,
Will be exhibited a few days nearly opposite the
INDIAN QUEEN TAVERN.

THIS animal was taken wild in the northern part of the state of New Hampshire, and is supposed to be part moose. It has Six Legs, four of which resemble those of ordinary cattle, and are used for walking: the other two rise out of the fore shoulders in an erect posture, and can be folded upon the back, where there is a hollow which will hold two quarts of water. One of these legs is large and perfect, having the hoof complete; the other is smaller, and has only one half of the hoof.

Also to be seen
ITS CALF,
Which is equally remarkable for the same Phenomena.

The inhabitants of Alexandria are respectfully requested not to neglect the present opportunity of viewing these extraordinary phenomena of nature.

Admittance 25 Cents—Children Half Price.
January 11. c33*

JOHN TUCKER
Has for Sale,
40 hhds Muscovado Sugars
1000 bushels coarse Potatoes and Salt
A few bags Green Coffee
11 bags black Pepper
15 boxes fresh Raisins
4 quarter, 2 half, and 1 whole chest Imperial,
3 chests Hyson,
3 do. young Hyson,
3 quarter chests Hyson Chulong,
A L S O,
1000 SPANISH HIDES.
Jan. 11. ec6t

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.
KING-STREET,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following
Valuable Medicines,
Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE
That J. Kennedy, Sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumption.
Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,
This discovery, is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.
Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.
LUTHER MARTIN.
Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has since upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's RESTORATIVE,
Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—excess in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive interference—the unwholesome or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad living in, &c. &c.
And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of
Nervous Disorders, Violent cramps in the stomach and back, Indigestion, Melancholy, Gout in the stomach, Pains in the limbs, Relaxation, Involuntary emissions, Obsolete gleets, Impotency, &c. &c.
In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obliquity of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordials could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.
From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.
Yours, &c.
W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely,
That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.
Sworn and subscribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.
One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,
Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.
This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, to commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this and its being suited to every age and constitution, and also

contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, so as to make its operation that it cannot injure the mother, or the tenderest infant of a week old. It builds no worms, and it does not, but will, with out pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.
Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tere or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small raw worm, the Sacurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tania or tape worm, is called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted urine—itching in the nose and about the feet—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging with slimy and fetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with looseness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse. A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.
A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.
Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—
By Hamilton's
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,
(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.
Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite waited rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of LEE & Co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to LEE & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which he refused the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.
Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York town.
York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,
Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a full and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, to often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing their root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, rings worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without

impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, rheumatism of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at once application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Rols and Douglass, Peterburg; T. Green, Frederickburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. 1802
COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA.

NOVEMBER 16. 805.
WAS taken up and committed to the jail of this county, a Negro Lad who calls himself MOSES. He says he was born of a free woman in Bladenburg, State of Maryland, and was sold at the sale of a Mr. Rols, of Bladenburg, to a Mr. Smith and a Mr. Green of New Orleans, and that he was persuaded to leave there by a Mr. Marshall, on pretence of getting him his freedom, and was brought to New York, and from there was sent to Alexandria, in the care of a Mr. Spencer, until the arrival of Mr. Marshall, who pretended to be his master, and left him in the care of Mr. John G. Ladd, of Alexandria. The owner, if he has any, is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

J. Campbell, Jailor.
November 22. 1802m

This Mr. Marshall drew a draft on the Honorable John Marshall, Chief Judge of the United States, which was protested as a forgery, it was in favor of some gentlemen in New York.

NOTICE.

In the case of Alexander Henderson, junior who is now in confinement in the prison rules of the county of Alexandria, at the suit of sundry creditors of the said Alexander Henderson and John M'Pherson and Co. in New York: It is ordered, that the consideration of his application to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors with in the district of Columbia, be adjourned until Saturday the eighteenth of this month. Notice is therefore hereby given, to the creditors of the said Henderson and of John M'Pherson and Co. that, at two o'clock of the forenoon of that day, at the court-house of Alexandria county, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be admitted to the said Henderson, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

N. Fitzhugh.
January 6, 1806.

NOTICE.

HEARLIER will rent the house on Fairfax Street, near Duke Street, late occupied by Mr. James H. Hearn. Apply to Mr. J. H. Tucker. As some persons have reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, the original proprietor of the lot who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.
I hereby acknowledge, to have received all the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax Street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of February, 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.
October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) 1805

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, THAT a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives on Thursday next, the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
Gurden Chapin, Cashier.
January 6. 31m4w

This is to give Notice.

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court, of the said county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Bowling, late of the said county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Elizabeth Bowling.
December 7. 2aww

PUBLIC SALE.

On MONDAY, the second day of February, 1806, will be sold, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, situate on the Potomack, in the county of King George, adjoining Hooe's ferry, containing 356 acres. On this land is an excellent landing for a ferry, a salt marsh of about 40 acres, from which immense quantities of hay may be cut, and furnishes the best fowling ground of any part of the Potomack in the vicinity. A considerable portion of the land is in wood, and the arable land on the river is intermixed with shell, which adapts it well to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, or cotton. The terms are, one half in hand, or approved bonds on demand; the remainder in twelve months with interest. A deed of trust will be required to secure the payment of the purchase money.

Gerard Alexander.
December 14. 1aw6t

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by the SUBSCRIBER.

22 hhds. Brimstone,
12 casks Linseed-Oil,
2 casks Cantharides,
30 casks first quality Cheese.
JOHN G. LADD.
Jan. 9. dit.

Centreville Academy.

ON the 2d day of January next, an ACADEMY will be opened in this place for the reception of Students, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. SNYDER, assisted by one or more Others.

This Gentleman has conducted different Academies for the space of several years past, with great credit: his department is consonant to his station, and to the accomplishments of a scholar, he adds the happy facility of exciting in his pupils the symptoms of literary genius, and to cultivate their mental improvements.

In this institution will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages: the English Language grammatically: Geography, History, Eloquence; the various branches of the Mathematics: Writing; Arithmetic and Book-keeping.
There are few places in our country more advantageously situated for an institution of this nature, than this—Its situation is very elevated and the air salubrious; and in the centre of a remarkably healthy neighborhood; the necessities of life are cheap and may easily be procured. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the Students both in and out of school.

The terms of tuition will be; for the Latin and Greek languages, including Geography, &c. 25 dollars; for the Mathematics 20 dollars; Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 14 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance. A small contribution will be required from each pupil for the purchase of fire-wood.

Centreville, Dec. 14.

A few copies of the *American Gardener*, may be had at the Book Store of Robert Gray.

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.]

Public Sale

On FRIDAY

11 o'clock, will be sold

R U

In hhds. and bla. French Gin in pipes and bla. Whiskey and Apple Brandy Sugar in hhds. tierces and Chocoblate White and brown Soap and Mould and dipt Candles Ralins in kegs, boxes and Figs in kegs and fruits, Queen's Ware in crates, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.

A Variety of DR

among which
Cloths, Coatings, K Duffs, Plains, Kerleys, Serges, Elasticks, blue Fr Calimancoes, Russels, Ya Chintzes and Callicoes, Irish Linens, Silica do. Quaburgs and Tickenbur Muslin and Muslin Hand India Muslins and Table Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Coloured Threads, Hats articles.

Philp

Nov. 12.

FOR SA

On moderate

Th

HE

Just arrived

laying at Col. Ramfay's wh

may be seen and descriptio

known, on application to

board or to

Ricketts, N

If said ship is not sold in

he will be for freight or cla

Europe.

January 1.

For Sale or

The

B E

Burthen eight

Was built in ex

And is without ex

belonging to the port—for i

Benjamin

Dec. 14.

HENRY K.

Has received, per Brig Equ

New-Castle, and offers t

ately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Sho

18 casks Ingot Lead

36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

20 Pipes very ch

Wine

Imported in the Brig A

holomews, and for sale by

R. V

December 27.

M. B. This Wine has lai

ninth West-Indies.

JUST RECI

9 boxes—cont

500 pieces Platillas,

500 do. Britannia

Entitled to drawback

A L S O

20 bbls and 5 hhds

For Sale, by

December 13.

Notice is here

To the Stockholders of the

THAT an election will

House in this town

in January next, for the

directors of said Bank for th

ably to charter.

Gurden

Dec. 16

Mr. Davis of Richmond

dericksburg, and Mr. Bowe

please insert the above fou

pective news-papers.